MicroRNA Expression Profile and DNA Damage Response in Cultured Human Fibroblasts in Space

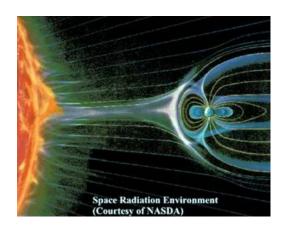
Honglu Wu NASA Johnson Space Center

Questions to be Addressed

Does spaceflight influence RNA and miRNA expressions in non-dividing cultured cells?

Does microgravity affect cellular responses in living organisms to space radiation exposure?

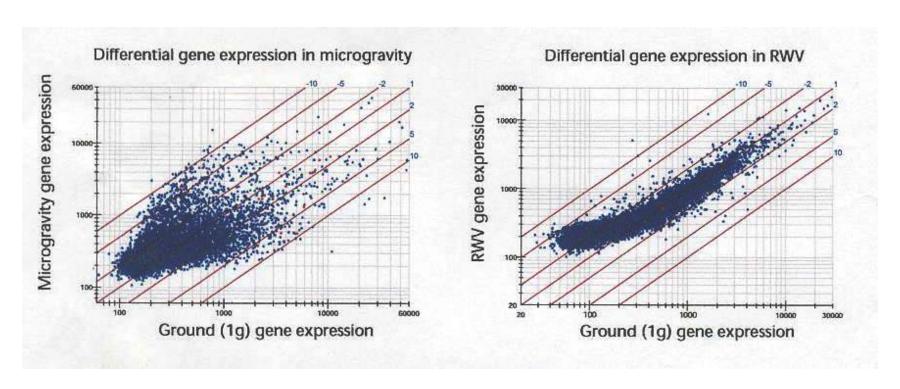
Does microgravity and other spaceflight factors affect cellular responses to DNA damages?





Gene expression changes in space



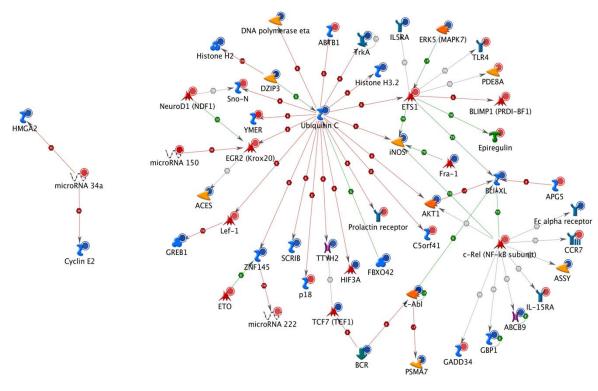


Hammond et al. Nature Medicine 1999

Effects of Simulated Microgravity on Expression Profile of MicroRNA in Human Lymphoblastoid Cells*5

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Lingegowda S. Mangala^{‡§1,2}, Ye Zhang^{‡¶1}, Zhenhua He[§], Kamal Emami[‡], Govindarajan T. Ramesh^{||}, Michael Story**, Larry H. Rohde[§], and Honglu Wu[‡]



The direct interaction analysis showed several projected networks with c-Rel, ETS1 and Ubiquitin C as key factors. Several genes showed direct interactions with miRNAs that were found to be altered in simulated microgravity environment. Seven genes cyclin E2, HMGA2, EGR2, ZNF145, Ubiquitin C, ETS1 and c-Rel were subjected to validation analysis using Quantitative Real-time PCR.



Chromosome aberration frequencies in pre- and post-flight astronaut lymphocytes irradiated in vitro with low-LET radiation (Wu et al. Phys. Med. 2001)

Mission: STS-103

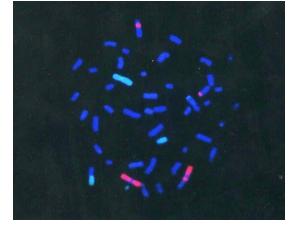
Duration: 8 days

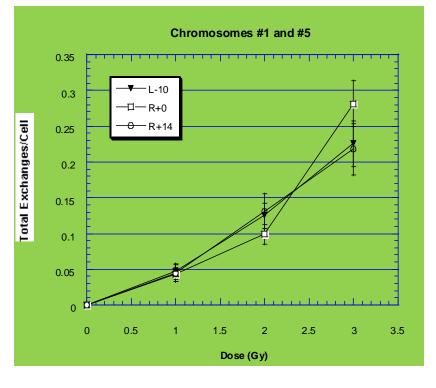
Blood draw schedule: L-10, R+0 and R+14

Irradiation: Whole blood was collected from the astronaut and irradiated with gamma rays

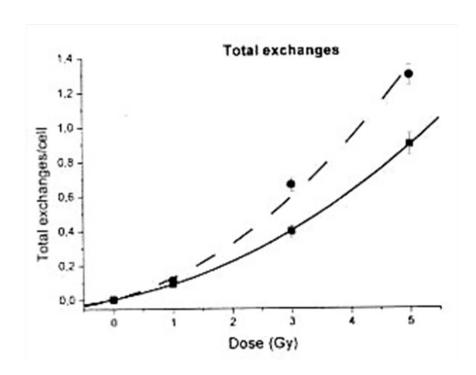
Chromosome analysis: Chromosomes #1 and #5 were painted.

Conclusion: No differences in radiosensitivity were found.



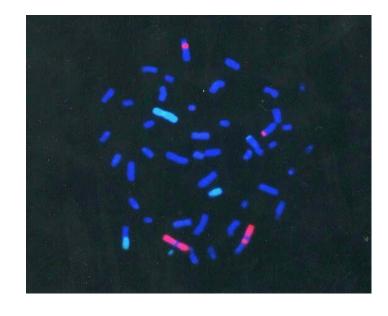


Greco et al. Adv. Space Res. 2003



Significant difference was found in the dose response curve between the pre- and post-flight samples.

- •Cosmonaut's blood samples were collected 3 days after landing
- •Samples were exposed to X-rays



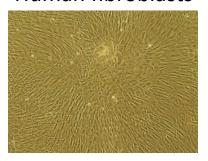
MICRO-7 FLIGHT EXPERIMENT

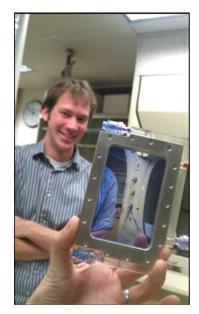
- Investigate changes of RNA and miRNA expressions in G1 human fibroblast cells in space
- Investigate the cellular response to bleomycininuced DNA damages in Ge human fibroblast cells in space



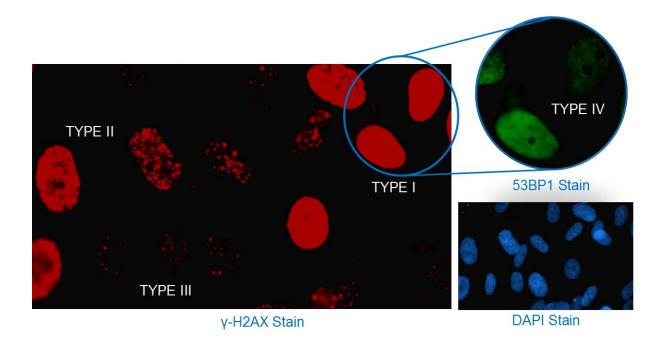
Our Micro-7 experiment was launched in April, 2014

Human fibroblasts

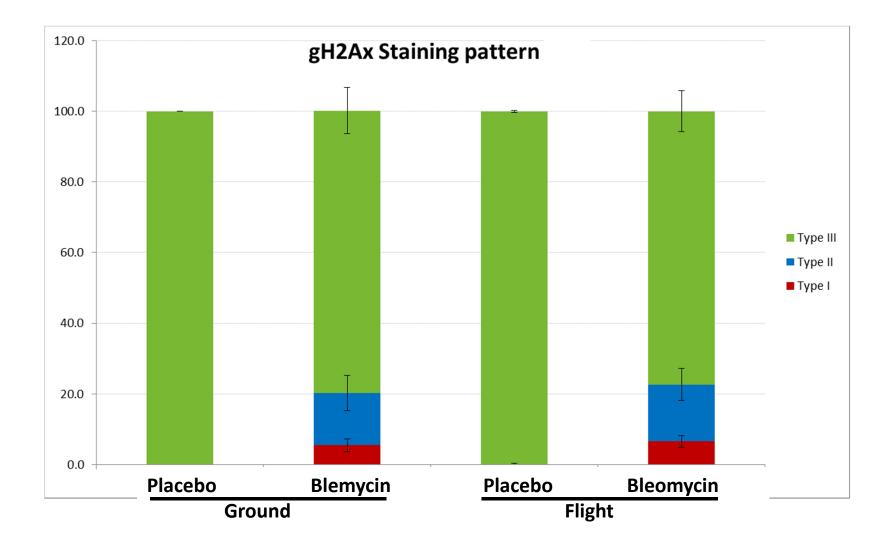


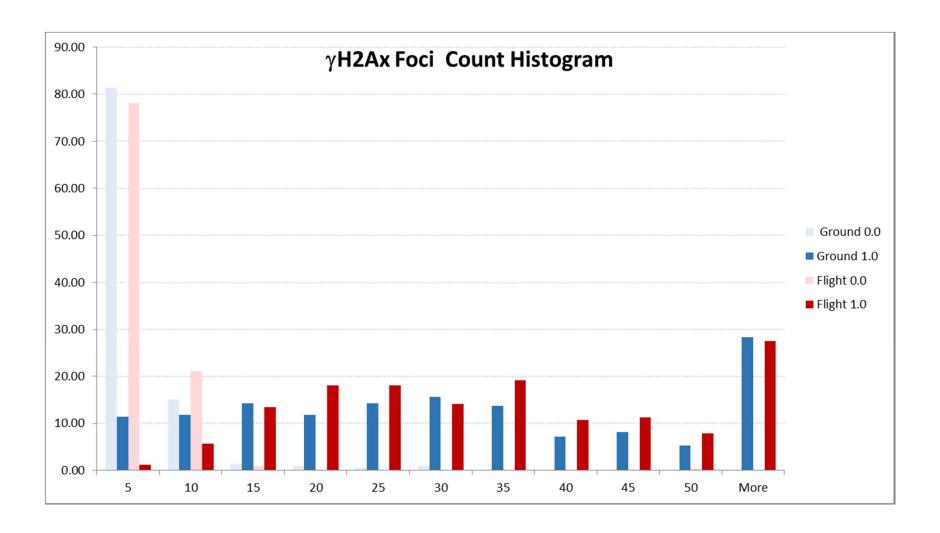


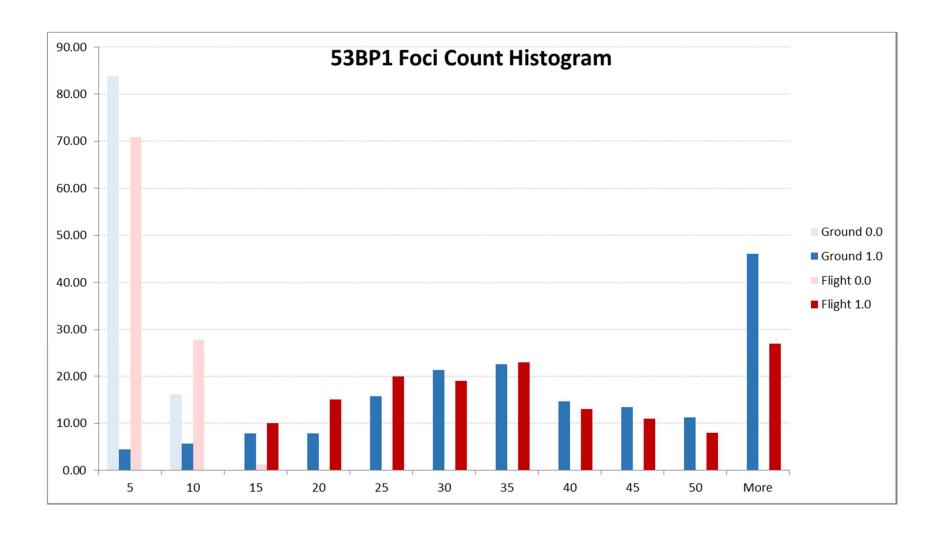
BioCell from Bioserve

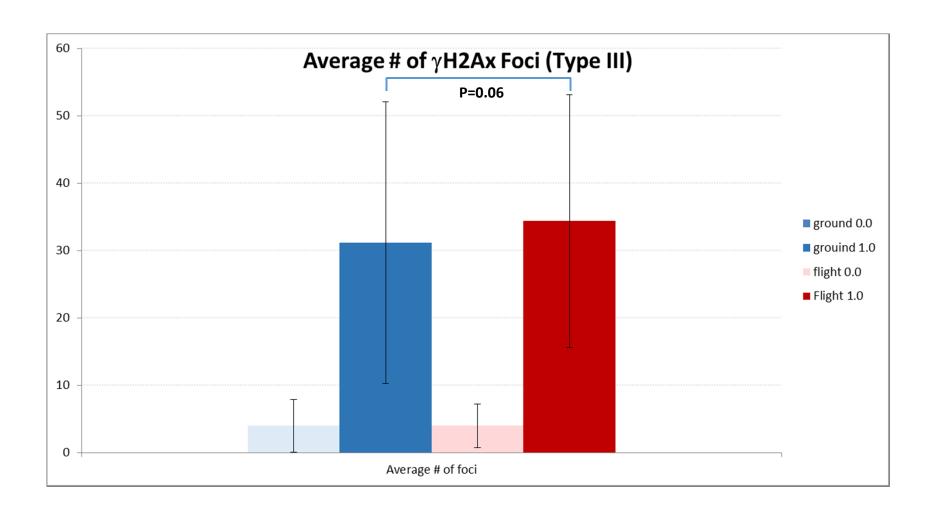


Damage in human fibroblasts will be measured by the phosphorylation of a histone protein H2AX after bleomycin treatment.

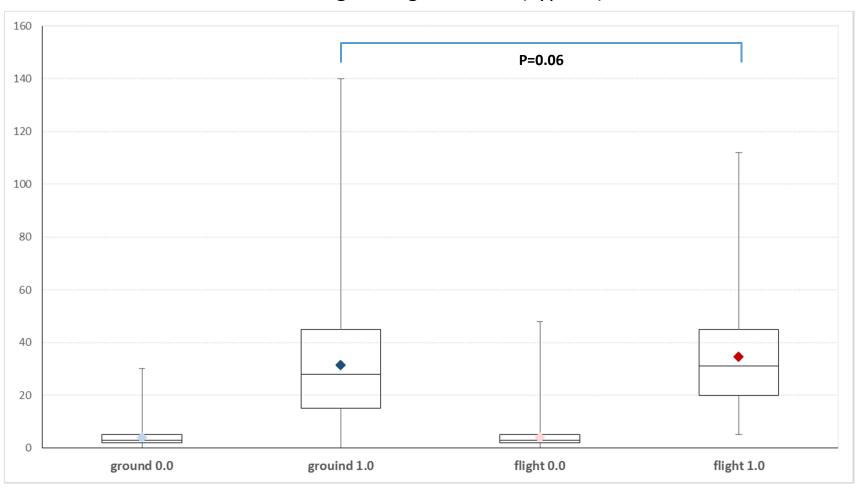




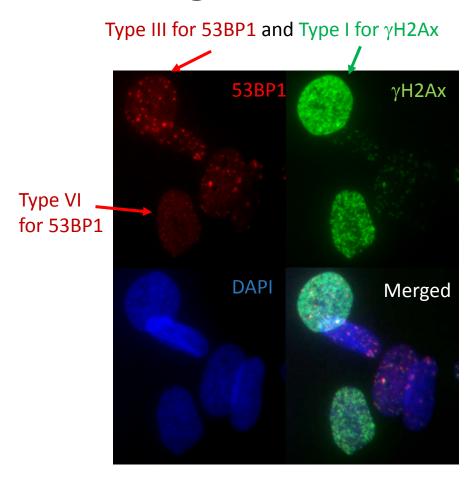




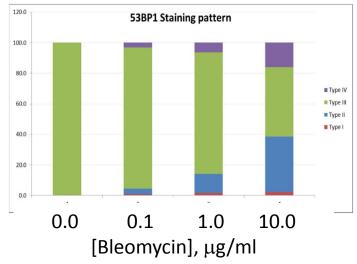
Average # of gH2Ax Foci (Type III)

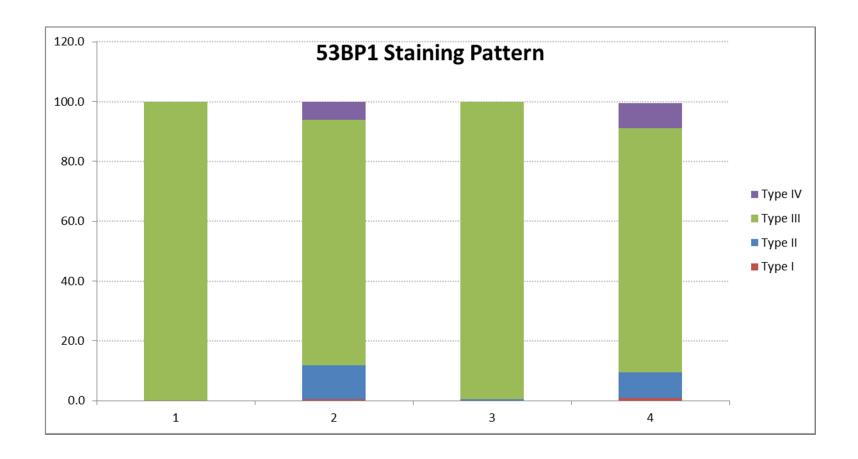


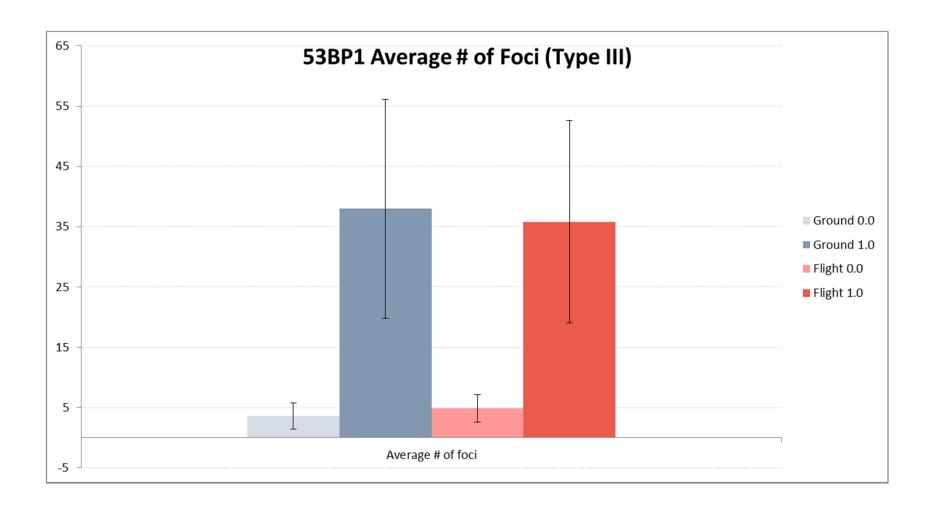
Quantification of DNA Damages with 53BP1 Immunofluorescence Staining Patterns and Foci Counts

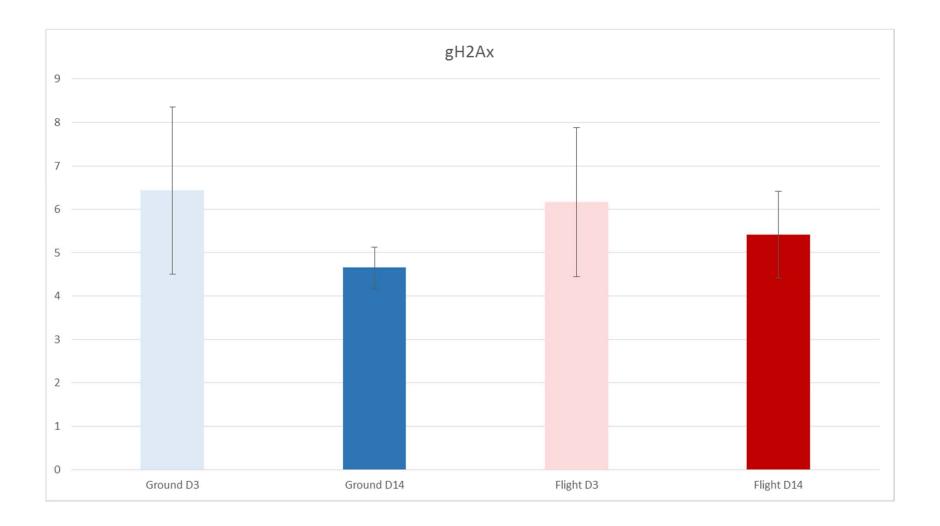


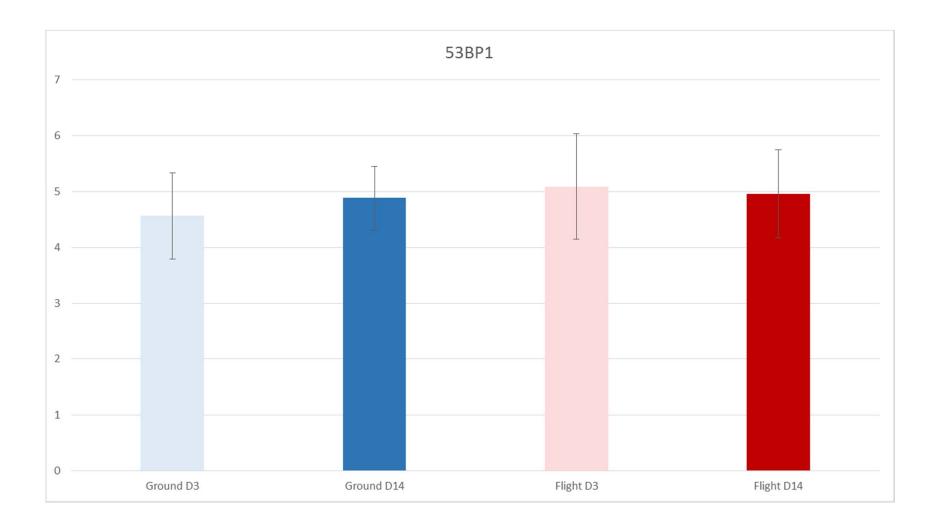


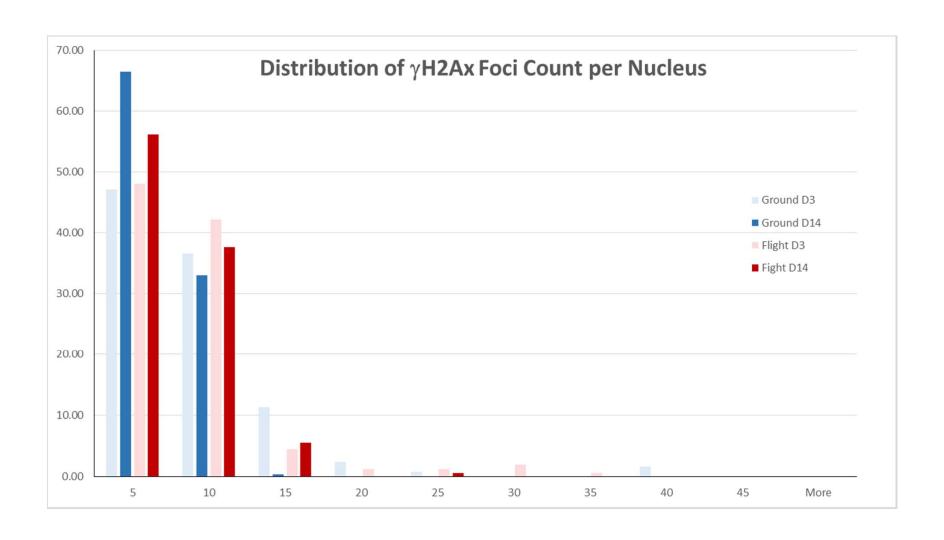


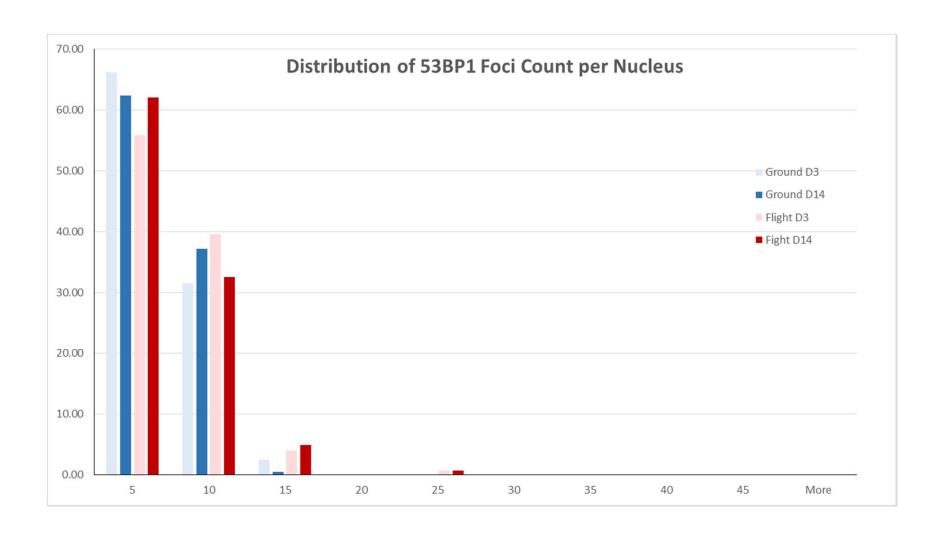




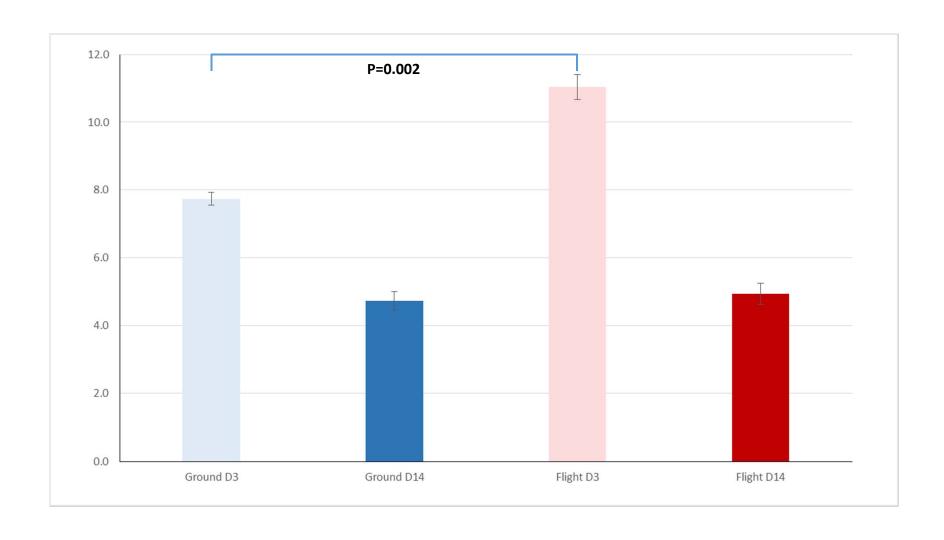




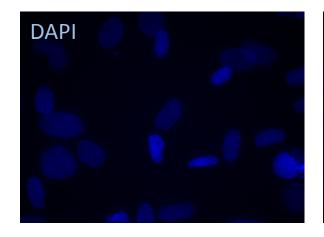


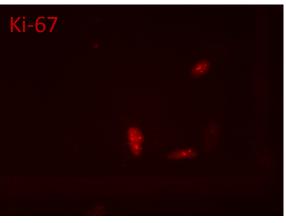


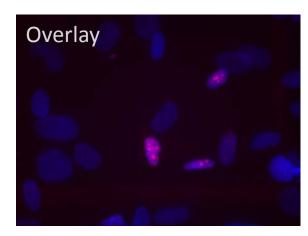
Percent of Ki-67 Positive staining cells.



<u>Cell proliferation marker – Ki67</u>







CONCLUSIONS

- Human fibroblast cells in the G1 phase of the cell cycle were flown on ISS for 3 and 14 days. Microarray analysis of gene expressions did not show a significant difference between the flight and the ground samples for either of the days.
- The gene expression patterns were significantly different between the 3 and 14 day samples, due potentially to the slow growth of the cells.
- On Day 3 after reaching the orbit, the cells were exposed to bleomycin to induce DNA damages. The degree of damages, as measured with immunohistochemistry staining for the induction of gamma-H2AX and 53BP1, did not show a significant difference in the response between the flight and ground samples.

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